One square of sixteen lines, or less; one insertion, each additional insertion, for six months without alteration,

N. B. Any individual procuring five subscribers paying in advance, and forwarding the money shall be entitled to a

with alteration,

Lawyers Cards.

PDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office of Main street, East side, three doors above 3d. July 30, 1841.

Ohio.

Will attend to the collection of claims, or other profeasional business, in the counties of Stark, Wayne, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Columbiana, Summit, and Portage. He has leave to refer to

Hon. H. Whittlesey, Washington City, D. C.

"J. C. Wright, Cincinnatt, Ohio,
"Jas. Wilson, Steubenville, "
"John Sloane, Columbus, "
"John Sloane, Columbus, "
"Messrs, Stafford, Stillwell & Co. New York,
"Dibblee, Pray & Co.
"Z. & R. Mead,
"Otis, Broaders & Co. Boston,
Jesse Smith & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio,
"G. & A. Wells, Wellsville, "
"L. & S. Rawson, Massillon, "
"Tennis & Kelly, "
"Handy, Esg.

P. Handy, Esq. Edson Allen, Esq. Toledo, Samuel Church, Esq. Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsell J. A. MES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellot at Law, Saganaw City. Michigan.
J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands; pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrate the country.

Saganaw, July, 1842. ASON WILLSON. -- Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main

LAW, Office, South East corner of Fourth and Main

July 9th 1842.

LLEN & LANCASTER .-- Attorneys at Law N July 9th., 1842.

MANLEY CHAPIN.

A TTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main and Court streets.

51-tf JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts., entrance on Main street.

July 9. 51-tf

CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third July 9., 1842.

Political.

Speech of MR. GIDDINGS.

[CONCLUDED. As early as the eleventh year of the reign of brought a slave from Russia, "A would account," &c., shall make a demand of Freemen, declared shim, for which he was called to account," &c., by our own laws and by the laws of England. (vide Rushworth's Collections, 468.) At that

decisions on the subject. I have been unable to find a case in the reports of any State where these in the public peace. We give the follow-find them, and beat against them;

When one of the slave traders attempted to compain the state for a certain persons, and to be quietly carried into slavery, they resisted his force and violence, and, in making such resistance, slew him. In the editoral notice of my speech on the subject of re-apportionment of reports what may be their relative to the readers without comment.

Re-Apparatonment.—The proceedings of a meeting held in Harrison county on the subject of re-apportionment of reports what may be their relative to the readers without comment.

Revell in the observance of the public peace.—

When one of the slave such them;

While the country in the case of the public peace of the public peace.

From the Richmond Whig.

This is an observance of

while pursuing a traffic in human flesh. I have all Government. The British ministry appear not to have been aware of the distinction existing between our State and National Governments in regard to slavery, and the whole negotiation was conducted upon the hypothesis that slavery upon the high seas was authorized by the laws of the full high seas was authorized by the laws of the the high seas was authorized by the laws of the field the high seas was undernable lime. West are united as one man, and that they ren, and in reference to their peculiar proposition. They did not go to the cabin and very is confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the several States authorizing it, and that he whole exports slaves at this day does so at his own peril, precisely as much as he did who imported.

were absolutely free-they were free in the consid- upon them by God himself, and which they were had they landed there instead of going to Nassau. They would have been received as freeman, and their right to the enjoyment of liberty would have their right to the enjoyment of liberty would have been sustained in the United States court, or in the courts of either of the States. From the mothe courts of either of the States of the meeting what measures the peothe courts of either of the States. From the mothe courts of either of the States of the meeting what measures the peothe courts of either of the States. From the mothe courts of either of the States of the meeting what measures the peothe courts of either of the states of the meeting what measures the peothe courts of either of the States of the meeting what measures the peothe courts of either of the states of the meeting what measures the peothe courts of either of the states of the meeting what measures the peothe courts of nent they left the jurisdiction of Virginia, they were no longer slaves their former masters had no more claim to them, than they had to their masters who had previously held them in bondage Masters & slaves then stood upon the same level liable to the same laws, and possessing the same' tive, and not malice. It is true they were the legal right to liberty in every respect. It there- unfortunate sons of Africa, Nature had given fore follows most clearly that their former masters them dark complexions. They had long been ophave no claim upon the British Government, or any other person for their loss. It is equally plain that we, as a nation, have not the shadow of a claim upon England for compensaton for slaves; for, if from their homes, the scenes of their childhood Queen Elizabeth, a Mr. Cartright is said to have we demand those persons of Great Britain, we from their wives, their children, and their friends, brought a slave from Russia, "& would scourge shall make a demand of FREEMEN, declared such they were doomed to the still deeper degradation

But it is said that a number of these persons (vide Rushworth's Collections, 300.) At that a number of these persons early day, the law of England did not permit one man to scourge another as a slave on British soil. Other cases occurred; and in 1773 the soil of them for the purpose of punishing them. It was their love of freedom which impelled them to resist further. celebrated case of Somerest was decided, in will scarcely be expected that I should go into an of freedom which impelled them to resist further which this doctrine was fully recognized and which this doctrine was fully recognized and argument to show this allegation entirely unfounestablished. In that case, a man had brought to established. In that case, a man had brought to ded. "Mutiny may be defined as the resistance have been accustomed to approve and have resulting the constant of t England his slave from Virginia, where slavery of legal authority, to which the mutineer has volwas authorized by the laws of the province. untarily become subject." Thus a soldier, have ments admired by the civilized world, and re-The master had sent him on board a ship to be ing voluntarily entered the army, having enlisted spected by mankind. Yet, for the exhibition taken to one of the West India islands. He and become subject to the rules and regulations and maintainance of these sentiments, they have was brought before Lord Mansfield on a "habeas corpus," and, on the hearing of the case, the doctrine was laid down and recognized that the doctrine was laid down and recognized that the doctrine was laid down and recognized that the lawful commands of his officer. But, the doctrine was laid down and recognized that the lawful commands of his officer. But, the doctrine was laid down and recognized that the lawful commands of his officer. But, if you or I were unlawfully taken by force and the lawful commands of his officer. But, the lawful commands of his officer. the doctrine was laid down and recognized that sir, if you or I were unlawfully taken by force and "slavery is opposed to natural law and an abridge against our will to an encampment, and an officer al terms. No one, I believe, has yet assigned the reasons of such charge; no one has referred by force of positive muncipal enactment, and must, flict corporal chastisement upon us, our resistance us to the law; or pointed us to the decision of course be strictly confined to the territorial jur- would be lawful, and not mutinous. If a man en- any court, or the opinion of any jurist, in supof course, be strictly command to the territorial jurisdiction of the power creating it." This doctrine has never been deviated from by the English courts since that time. In the case of Fobes vs. Cockrane, Holroyed, (Justice,) speaking of the rights of a master over his slave, says: "When rights are recognized by law, they must be supported to the level or the level rights of a master over his slave, says: "When such rights are recognized by law, they must be such rights are recognized by law, they must be considered as founded, not upon the law of nature, but upon the particuliar law of that country, and must be coextensive with the terminal with the terminal with the same man were unlawfully and by force taken on try, and must be coextensive with the terminal would be please to hear them demonstrate such to have been their moral duty. I would like to propound to such gentlemen the question. "Had TORY OF THAT STATE." Justice Best says:— urge that he was bound to obey the captain, or "Slavery is a local law: therefore, if a man wish to preserve his slaves, let him attach them to him by affection, or make fast bars of their prithink demonstrated to the satisfaction of those think demonstrated to the satisfaction of those stated, and I state the same situation as those persons were of whom you now the deals speak as "murderers" would you have tanget son, or rivet well their chains; FOR THE INSTANT who heard me, that these men stood upon the deck speak as "murderers," would you have tamely THEY GET BEYOND THE LIMITS WHERE SLAVERY IS of the Cteole Freemen, released and fully eman-submitted to the orders of a slave-trader? Would THEY GET BEYOND THE LIMITS WHERE SLAVERY IS RECOGNIZED BY THE LOCAL LAW, THEY HAVE BEO-KEN THEIR CHAINS, THEY HAVE ESCAPED FROM THEIR PRISON, AND ARE FREE." This, too, is the doctrine recognized on the continent, except where it has been changed by particular edicts or enactments. It has also been followed by the supreme and circuit courts of the United States, and the courts of those States who have published their decisions, so far as they have been to New Orleans to re-enslave them.

of the Cteole Freemen, released and fully emancipated from slavery. It is not pretended that they had signed the ships articles, or in any way undertaken to perform the duties of sailors. It follows that neither the captain nor their former they had been taken on board against their will and without their legal consent. While in this situation, the captain and former owners were taking them to New Orleans to re-enslave them.

Submitted to the orders of a slave-trader? Would you; with a craven heart and cowardly spirit, have suffered yourselves to a slave market and sold into interminable bondage? Would you have suffered yourselves to be disrobed of your humanity and sold as brutes? Or would you now punish as murders they had been taken on board against their will and without their legal consent. While in this situation, the captain and former owners were taking them to New Orleans to re-enslave them.

train of decisions to this effect in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, ad Louisiana, as well as in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Indiana. I believe there is no contrariety of should be directed to the "Editor of the Philanhropist."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Terms of sixteen lines, or less; one insertion, 50 train of decisions to this effect in Maryland, Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, ad Louisiana, as well as in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Indiana. I believe there is no contrariety of fined by writers on the law to be "the killing without warrant or excuse of any reasonable to maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, ad Louisiana, as well as in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Indiana. I believe there is no contrariety of fined by writers on the law to be "the killing without warrant or excuse of any reasonable to find a case in the reports of any State where these contrariety of the public peace, with malice afore-

State of New York. The reasons for passing als: thus saying to the civilized world, that by the administration of affairs, which are so in Virginia, is ascribed to me than I used. that law were the same as those which used. American ships the loand American ships the administration of affairs, which are so in Virginia, is ascribed to me than I used. State of New York. The reasons for passing our laws slavery exists upon the high seas on paratively independent of nature, with their examples to the collection of claims, to the paratively independent of nature, with their examples and their examples are continged to the collection of claims, to the paratively independent of the professional business which may be consided to their examples. The argument I advanced was briefly that the people of Wood take so little interest in this matter? Have they nothing to gain by a re-apportionment? Surely they have suffered the same as those which urge was now being waged between the spentance of things, if Va. had collection of claims, to the collection of claims, to the contrary, on entering that State, such the contrary, on entering that State, such the contrary, on entering that State, such they take them back from whence they came; but, defend his iderty. Six, and a federal Courts.

Court House.*

OBERT 1. POLGER.—Attorney and Court House.**

OBERT 1. POLGER.—Attorney and Court Will attend to the collection of claims, or other professional business, in the counties of Stark, Wayne, Holms, Taucarawas, Caroll, Columbiana, Sammit, and held to be local by courts; jurists, and ledit on be local by courts; jurists, and held to be local by courts; jurists, and ledit on the claims of many the contest; that they have suffered the hand, & hat they were they have suffered the subtraction of this paratively inhosping as such were some at home as a true, they have they have they have they have suffered the land, & hat they have the contest; that the North Western count it is a partial to the

British Government for compensation upon the sist upon the duty of this nation to protect them assumed ground that slavery was a nation-sist upon the duty of this nation to protect them action. The struggle has but commenced. al institution, authorized by the laws of the feder- while pursuing a traffic in human flesh. I have peril, precisely as much as he did who imported in the same situation precisely in which they slaves prior to the year 1808. He does it with would have found themselves had they been at out the protection of law, and he must rely upon tacked by a pirate for the purpose of making them chains and fetters and physical power for his safe-ty. prisoners, to be sold as slaves in Africa. They court now in session, having learned that It appears equally clear that spersons held as against one as against the other. Hewell posses-

slaves in any State are instantly free the mosed ment they are taken, with the consent of their masters, beyond the limits of the States on the high seas; thus, the persons on board the Creole, when taken beyond the jurisdiction of Virginia, who would take his life to obtain his property man, M. Winters, and S. Clemens, to re- ostensibly to protect slave property, must, manage to get a living, that they follow visiting been malice in the mind of him who committed the act. Without these there is no crime. No rights, in the administration of the Governgentleman will urge that the persons on board the Creole were actuated by any such feeling. Liberty was their object; it was their actuating mo-

> pressed by their white brethren; they had worn the galling chains of slavery; they had writhed beneath the lash of the overseer: and now, torn of sale in a foreign slave market. While thus situated, liberty, with all its blessings and charms,

and the courts of those States who have published their decisions, so far as they have been called to pass judgment on those questions.

The doctrine laid down by the English courts does not apply to cases in the United States where a slave "escapes" from a slave State inhis freedom. This distinction, however, arises from the provision of our Federal Constitution. The framers of that instrument were well acquainted with the law of slavery. The case of Somerset had been decided nearly twenty years prior to the convention that formed our Constitution, and while these States were provinces of the mother country; the doctrine contained in that case was extremely interesting to the colonies, in all of which, at that time, ment of representation, was further consid-

THE PHILANTHROPIST
IS PUBLISHED VENEZUE AT URBAY ST
GAMALIEL BALLEY, JR.

GAMALIEL BALLEY, JR.

GAMALIEL BALLEY, JR.

FRISONS WISHIND TO STREEGING, OR TO FAT SULF
GAMALIEL BALLEY, JR.

GAMALIEL BALL

Virginia-East and West.

Much discussion and no little excitement pervades our neighbor State, in regard to

Sach of the citizens of Harrison county as were in attendence upon the quarterly ly postponed the resolutions, on the subject of the re-apportionment of representation, and the bill for the call of a convention, formed themselves into a meeting by appointing Humphrey Far as their Chairman, and Wm. A Harrison, Esq. Secretary .ment of the State.

preamble and resolutions. Whereas, by the provisions of the aof the Legislature, after the year 1841 to reapportion the representation in the Legislature, throughout the Commonwealth; and the people to be represented in the Ligislature according to the number of the white population of the State, as ascertained by re-apportion the representation according would at least cease to be a barrier to the to principles here stated we recommend, at the ensuing election, in their repective reached the Alleghany; and it required no Courties, and command the Sheriffs and prophet then to see that when it reached Commissioners, superintending the same, to a poll for a convention based upon the free white population and receive the votes of the people for and against a convention, this being the only remedy left at this time an injured and oppressed people to enforce

1st. Resolved, therefore, That the citizens of Harrison county, be and are hereby ing the people to the polls at the ensuing election and furthering the object of this meeting.

2d. Resolved, That further discussion of the subject with our Eastern brethren is unnecessary, and we declare our unalterable determination of procuring a representation in the Legislature, according to the free white population of the State. The foregoing preamble and resolutions

having been discussed, were unanimously agreed to. Resolved, That the meeting adjourn to meet again at the Court house on the first Wednesday in April, and that its proceed-

ings be published. HUMPHREY FARIS, Chairman. WM. A. HARRISON, Secretary. From the Richmond Whig, March 11. THE HOUSE-WEDNESDAY.

The report in relation to a re-apportion-

fused, the border counties would no longer altered. The West is increasing in popu-

and beat against them;

(if any it have,) thus depriving them of tion or motion of a freshet. both kinds of labor; that while their condictors is the capital, contains considerable limethat their poverty renders them unworthy prettiest spots in Virginia. ple of Western Virginia ought to adopt to secure to themselves, their just Political rights, in the administration of the Government of th tecting this property. saw, as they must see, to a half mile from the public road; and have intime, returned and submitted the following that they were perpetuating their own pol- variably a slave lodge or hovels, just in the rear that they were perfected in their itical degradation—that it resulted in their political vassalage—that it was the cause or no use for such incumbrances; as the grain mended Constitution, it is made the duty and the pretext of depriving them of equal crops are soon stowed beneath the jackets of the political rights, would do, as all mankind cultivators of the earth. had done, under the same circumstances, assert their equality; a sense of injury and ericksburg and Richmond, with the fond hope of this meeting regarding it, as the right of resentment would supplant, in their bosoms, the place hitherto occupied by fealty and the eyes for a few days, is enough to make one attachment -- and prompted by the spirit of sick with mere sympathy, or bring on an attack of Revolutinary sires, they would dash "the hypochondria. The extremes of riches and povtea into the ocean," and if they did not re- erty are exhibited in this State, as they happily Legislature now in session has refused to solve to put slavery away from them, they seldom strike the eye in favored Pennsylvania. wave of emancipation which was surging and earnestly entreat our fellow citizens at their doors--but with folded arms, would west of the Blue Ridge, to get to the polls complacently suffer it to roll on until it there, from causes too obvious to be mistaken, it would be too late to arrest it-that that event as the turning point in the history of it would sweep across the Mountainsacross the Blue Ridge, and its progress be onward, until it swept over the whole South.

Western Virginia.

"A Convention is to assemble at Lewiswhich they are now deprived." Such is the language of the manifesto. We are not acquainted With all matters here involved.—

Quainted With all matters here involved.—

One effect of this defeat of the slaveholders has will give political rights to some who have tread her soil. At the comercie of the Protest-been hitherto excluded from them—but that cannot be called a "restoration." Evitate cannot be called a "restoration." Evitate subject of slavery was discussed for days, on its merits as a question of right and wrong. Still more recently it has been debated in the Eceably, and no just claim be denied."

merican. The Editor is doubtless more unwilling than unable to see the drift of this move; but the truth must sooner or lame the discussion must do good, and the opening of the subject for discussion is irrevokable, and will lead to immense good.

Many of the reflections that have arisen in our Virginia, it is an Anti-Slavery move .- arising from a more advantageous position and

stan i up, as they have hitherto done, as bar. lation-the East not. Yet the East will riers to the waves of Abolition that roll always possess a decided majority in both

accounting for the slow increase of population in that State. Slavery has impoverished the land, &

the prejudices of free laborers, they would not live or labor in a slave State; that in elly, and stony, with little or no soil, except along latures, down to the time of this transaction on to that effect. Nay, I challenge them to exhibboard the Creole; I ought, perhaps, to say rather until the wreck of the Comet and Encomium. The country is lamentably poor. It is a solution of the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution of the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is solven to the prejudices of free laborers, they would been given to it by a public expression of the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is solven to the prejudices of free laborers, they would been given to it by a public expression of the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country, is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution on the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution of the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution of the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution of the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution of the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution of the country is lamentably poor. It is a solution of the country In these cases our Executive made demand of the or written prior to the origin of the present questing and memorials numeriously evils of slavery without any of its benefits. Oionally takes leave of absence, upon the invita-

against their consent, to ask for equal rights, princely mansions, with ornamental grounds, and their suit is repelled with the reply well cultivated fields. It is probably one of the of confidence; that because the West have sible, once had a soil susceptible of culture, but the Legislature a few days since, indefinite- few slaves and the East many, the East are it is worn down to the bare bones. I have passed, few slaves and the East many, the East are afraid to trust the West with the power of taxing them—thus disfranchising the West, and subjecting them to a sense of political inferiority and vassalage to the East. It was after thus stating the case, I proceeded to admonish my Eastern brethren of the lessons furnished by history; and after referring and illustrating my position by a reference to the Stamp Act, and other facts if afmilies are still trying to live among these soliwere absolutely free—they were free in the constaeration of all law, both human and divine, possessing all the rights incident to American liberty.
From that moment they possessed the full, just,
and indisputable right to maintain and defend
their persons and liberty with all the means and
force within their power. Nor do I entertain
the least doubt that these rights would have been
respected by the people of New York or Boston,
had they landed there instead of going to Nassau |
had they landed there instead of going to Nassau |
had they landed there instead of going to Nassau |
had they landed there instead of going to Nassau |
had they landed there instead of going to Nassau |
had they landed there instead of going to Nassau |
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had they landed there instead of going to Nassau |
had they landed there instead of going to Nassau |
had the rights incident to American liberty.
Whereuson on motion of Gideon D. Cam
den, Esq. the Chairman appointed a comferring and illustrating my position by a masters and slaves have gone to Missouri. Some ferring and illustrating my position by a ferring and illustrating my would be a murderer. He that kills the pirate Joseph Johnson, George H. H. Lee, J. Gus-brethren—that the course they had adopted answer to my inquiry how the people hereabouts

cial and political—for the purpose of pro- are generally built at the distance of a quarter

soon reaching a more fertile and agreeable region -forreally such continuous, scenery as has pained

From the Emancipator.

Maryland. We have never given full scope to our exulting reflections at the final defeat of the great "Slaveholders' Convention" of the State of Maryland held at Annapolis, in January last. An intelligent and keen-sighted citizen of Illinois, who was brought up in the South, told us that he regarded slavery in this country. Taking into view the extensive preparation made, the zeal and energy displayed, the stake avowedly put at issue, and the advantages under which the slaveholders came to the strife, it was certainly a momentous occasion. And when they were, in the issue, defeated so signally in a border slave State, where by a new apportionment, their political power is now taken away forever; when their grand effort to erect a barrier against the influx of abolition burgh on the 1st of August next, to be com- was so entirely overthrown, and their agglomeraposed of delegates from the various counties tions of soft mud swept away by the torrent of of Western Virginia, for the purpose of "deliberating and deciding on such measures as may in their judgment be called for the West and to units in all such proby the West and to unite in all such pro- will ever again have strength enough to carry ceedings as may be deemed necessary for the such a measure through one house of the Marestoration to the equal political rights of which they are now deprived." Such is the

the extension of the right of suffrage is one been to open the mouths of the friends of emancithe extension of the right of sunrage is one thing aimed at-but we are at a loss to know what is meant by a "restoration to the equal political rights," of which the people of Western Virginia complain that they have been deprived. The extension of suffrage been deprived. The extension of suffrage who have the conference of the Protest tread her soil. At the conference of the Protest. will give political rights to some who have tread her soil, At the conference of the Protesteably, and no just claim be denied."

piscopal Convention of the State. And although abolitionists would find little to approve in the

ter be told. Strange as it may seem, from mind in view of this subject, and many other

la I Brochant

"In our number for March, the reader may re-"In our number for March, the reader may remember, we published a remonstrance against the petition of the "Slveholders' Convention," referred to above; and gave a syllabus of the plan dictated by that convention to the legislature of Maryland, for the perpetuation of slavery in this commonwealth, and for the total ruin of its 62,000 and more free blacks. The bill which was brought into the popular branch of the legislature, by a large and influential committee of the Houson; was far worse than the project of of the Houson; was far worse than the project of the convention and exhibited a system of injus-tice and explained the most indefensible that was ever, in our knowledge, seriously proposed to the people of this State, by any party, on any subject. We add, with deep regret, that this bill, somewhat amended but the state of the s somewhat amended, but yet retaining its main features, passed the House of Delegates by a majority of ten or eleven votes, out of some eighty odd, that constitutes the body.

'No serious alarm was felt by the public gen-

erally, that the legislature would lend itself to such proceedings, until the bill actually passed the lower House; and then only about twelve days remained, before the Assembly would be compelled by the constitution, to adjourn. An immediate and overwhelming burst of public inimmediate and overwhelming burst of public in-dignation was heard in nearly every part of the State: and in some portions of it, as in the city of Baltimore, the opposition to the bill was apparently almost unanimous. The result was that the Senate rejected the bill, by a vote, as we unslavery among us as its fountain head. I thought derstood, of fifteen to six. And so the matter

stood, for the present. "We have reason to believe that this move ment in Maryland is not by any means isolated and unpremediated; but that it is part of a conbe renewed from time to time, here and elsewhere, in various forms and under various pretexts, as the ambition of party leaders of the control of the contro Let the friends of public order and peace, of mod-erate councils, of the progress of civilization, knew that by the accident of birth and sex, I and of the union of the States, consider the signs of the times, and what their duty calls them t

"There can be no doubt, that, throughout all the slave holding country, a state of sound thoughtful and enlightened sentiment, upon this whole subject, is far more extensive than superficial observers have an idea of. We have watched this subject for above twenty years, with deep interest and fixed attention, and with no ordinary opportunities of making up a true judgment. And we unhesitatingly assert, that in our opinion the violent proceedings, counsels and opinions, uttered by newspapers, politicians and loafers, do not express the views of the great mass of the people in the slaveholding States. The people are not in favor of cruel, violent, or unreasonable measures or principles. We appeal to the recent

we say.
"It is a great element of truth for all practical anything to do with; which pro-slavery men are utterly powerless in resisting; and which, whatever we may think of them, have been working, and will go on to work their own end, by their

And they who wish her now to depart from her me, cannot possibly avoid them. When

"We have a word to the 'Maryland State Colo-

These remarks, published at Baltimore, and

For the Philanthropist. OAKLAND, O., July 1st, 1842.

Dr. BAILEY : Dear Sir—The Philanthropist of the 22nd ult. did not reach me till to-day, or I should have noticed earlier the remarks of the Mt. Vernon Republican, in reference to the motives of those abolitionists who organized at that place a State Anti-slavery Society, auxiliary to the American Anti-slavery Society, with your comments on those remarks. Had your suggestion to the committee instructed to report an address to the people of Ohio been before them when that express my opinions in relation to this matter, which the other members will doubtless also do

greater intimacy of acquaintance, we find so forcibly expressed by the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge,
in his new magazine, called, "Spirit of the XIXth
Century," that we have concluded to copy a
considerable part of the article, omitting only
some sentences of merely local interest. Mr.
Breckenridge entitles his article, "The Result of
the Effort made by the Slaveholders' Convention
at Annapolis."

sent term of office, as the exigencies of the
times seemed to demand, in relation to the extension of privileges to exercise his natural
rights to the colored man, and the protection of
the lives and property of citizens from mobocratic violence, and if he had upon all suitable occasions avowed the opinions in regard to these
matters which he is confidently believed to entertain, the case would have been different. tertain, the case would have been different.— But he is the idol of his party in the State, and has received political favors from them so abundantly, as to be reckoned by them no longer as a freeman, but their slave, and worse than this, ne is so. He is now a candidate for office at the dictation of his party, contrary to his own wishes and judgment, and it is to be hoped the defeat which I doubt not he believes inevitably awaits him, will disenthrall him -raise him to I am happy to inform you that we had not a he position of a man again, and leave him free to act out in future his own convictions of right. No abolitionist, consistently with the principles upon which they are all agreed, can vote either for him or for Shanon, and so far as political considerations could have had any influence apon those who organized anew at Mt. Veron, it must have been to assume higher and more radical ground than even the Liberty party men strive upon. Thus much for the speculations of the Mt. Vernon Republican.

I perceive in your editorial, that you name me as among the leading liberty party men. I have labored diligently and to the extent of my abilities, to organize and build up that party. I believed that the moral sense of the American people was so benumbed by the paralyzing in fluences of slavery; that they could be approached only through their selfish feelings, that it was practicable to demonstrate to the most prejudiced mind, the pecuniary distress which we feel slavery among us as its fountain head. I thought that the Archimedian fulcrum, upon which the lever of moral suasion could be rested, so as to ift the moral world. Impressed with this idea, have labored to develope it in others. I had before my minds eye a political party, organized upon that purely democratic and republican

belonged to one of the privileged orders in our government, and the one next in rank to the ighest, the slaveholders, and thought it my duty to employ the privileges government conferred upon me, in the attempt to pull down the class above, and to pull up those below, until the just level should be formed. But the Libery party for which I was laboring, agreed upon a limit to its action almost as soon as it came into existence. It goes for liberty for all men, perhaps a good deal furrher beyond the whig party than the latter does beyond the miscalled democratic party, but still, it also has its halting place, where it enters into a compromise with sla ery to secure voters. The Constitution of the United States, with the inequalities in the privleges it confers, its clause for the restoration of fugitives into the hands of those who had stodevelopments of public sentiment in Kentucky len them, its array of the whole physical force and Maryland, in proof and illustration of what of the nation as the actual slaveholding power, to say nothing of its violation of man's inalian "It is a great element of truth for all practical purposes connected with this whole subject, and which no man, and especially no man who loves the Union, can overlook, that the political condition of the question, as a general case, is shifting every day, and with ceaseless and irresisting every day. ble force; wherefore all standing still, much less all going back, is not only impossible in the nature of the case, but it is too ridiculous to be thought of, by men with cool heads and large admitted that the action of the society to which wiews. The thing cannot happen, in the nature he belonged countenanced and pled slavery, of the case; it is therefore supremely idle to attempt to force it, by means which only defeat avowed purpose of reproving the church occuthemselves. When South Carolina was as strong as the whole State of New-York, she had one I thought common sense would teach, that we position; when she is hardly as strong as the city of New-York, she has another. When Maryland of New-York she has another. When Maryland of New-York, she has another. When Maryland of New-York she has another. When Maryland she was what she us, when it such privated she interest was for the tolline of that common sense would teach, that we must first cease to sanction the wrong man has the city of the observation of the will never consent to thus wrong man have to the intellectual should she that the will be committed to the intellectual should she that the will be committed to the other will be committed to the intellectual should she that the will be committed to the will be a declamations.

Three cheers for such democracy!

"He will never consent to thus wrong man have the will be committed to the will be committed to the will be committe will be at the next census, when it will be perhaps doctrine which drove me from the whig into the one of the Psalmist, one of the sublime conception of the sublime conception of the Psalmist, one of the sublime conception of the Psalmist, one of the sublime conception of the Psalmist, one of the sublime conception will be at the next census, when it will be perhaps one-fifth. This is the silent, certain irresponsible result of causes which abolitionists never had anything to do with; which pro-slavery men are utterly powerless in resisting; and which, what-next in any domain and the silent party ranks. The same doctrine now purposes, the eastern termination, although for all practical too of the subline contection party, I cannot help it. I am honest in my con-miles, and a short portage. The whole hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou lieve what they say, or not? If they do, then victions, and shall conscientiously endeavor to follow whithersoever they may lead. In withdrawing from those ranks in which I have tho' "Nothing, then, is more clear, than that this it duty and felt it pleasure to act, I find no occamatter of slavery, like every other human prob- sion to injure the motive of those I leave behind lem, must work out, in some form or other, its me. I doubt not the great majority or them are own solution; and that bad laws or projects are as pure in their intentions and as honestly following out their convictions of duty as men just ascertain to disturb, as good ones are to pro- lowing out their convictions of duty as men mote, the process. Whatever may be wise or right elsewhere, Maryland determined, before when we have a great object in view, the acmost of us now alive were born, that this problem complishment of which we feel conscientiously could receive only a particular solution in her bound to labor for, to omit to investigate suffiborders; a solution clear, natural, just, polit-ciently the nature and tendency of the means ic, practicable, beneficient. For fifty years has she we employ to effect it. Knowing our aim to be adhered to this opinion. And in our poor judg- a good oue, we adopt such measures to secure ment, every motive that ever commended to her it as present themselves to us, forgetful that we ment, every motive that ever commended to her it as present themselves to us, forgetful that we the policy she has so long pursued, still exists with undiminished force. Let her execute it ful- as for the end in view. All histories teem with ly and faithfully, and coming generations will examples of errors from this source in the hubless her venerable name. And she will do it. man race. Political partisans it now appears to fixed views, will find, unless we greatly err, that unite together to put up a Bank, or Tariff, or to the lessons she has so long taught her children, put them down, when they join together to uphave been well learned, and are hard to forget. hold slavery, or to abolish slavery, upon the principle that a majority may rightfully govern. nization Society,' and its policy and opinions, lately and formerly avowed by itself and its organs. But we forbear; remarking only, and hoping not to be obliged to recur to that part of the subject that a mainty may rightfully govern, they introduce at once a corrupting element among them. The magnitude of the object sought for, engrosses the mind to the exclusion of such an investigation of the means to be emthe subject, that in our opinion the cause never stood higher, nor the society lower, than at presbe verily true that we may do no evil, that good may come of it. Forsake that principle, and wherein is the liberty preferable to the whig or Dr. Breckenridge, are themselves a convincing proof of their own truth, and a guaranty for the fulfillment of their predictions. Maryland will not go backward while Dr. B. is there. itably corrupt them and place them in the wrong. from its junction at Fort Wayne, is now in grievances suppressed." That the Liberty party will do something to wards that enlightenment of public sentiment which must precede the overthrow of slavery, I

the interests of the mass. When I contemplate my own, and those of duty was performed, it is unlikely they would have considered the subject a proper one to introduce into their communication. As an individuals, I cannot but earnestly dethe western termination. It is the connection by water, of the Gulf of Mexico and for their opponents speak as though they vidual member of that committee, I feel free to gro, that each may carefully investigate his own the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and at New had been sitting at their feet. responsibilities in regard to the means he em-ploys, as well as to the end proposed to be ac-complished. My present views have been the which the occasion for it. If the conjecture of the editor of the Republican be true, that the desire to vote for Corwin was one of the motives of the withdrawing from the old Ohio Society, the for withdrawing from the old Ohio Society, the evidences of its correctness escaped my observation. So far from this being the case, I do not believe a single member of the Ohio American Society will cast a vote for the candidate of either the whig or democratic party, and all who vote at all, I presume will support Judge King, although, in this I may possibly be mistaken, as some may choose to ecatter their votes. If Thomas Corwin had possessed the moral courage to adopt such measures during his pre-

eral government, leaving the compromise

results to our race in innumerable instances, of

From Texas. In the New Orleans Picayune of the 20th

of the nation.

inst., we find late dates from Texas. Gen. Davis, commander of the Texian forces at Lipan, has had an engagement with the Mexi-cans. The following is an extract from his let-ter to the Secretary of war:

"HEAD QUARTERS TEXIAN VOLUNTERES. Camp Lipantitlan, July 7, 1842. "This morning; about daylight, the enemy 60 strong, entered our old encampment, and in a few minutes attacked us in our new pos-sition, which we kept up about 20 minutes, and then made a hasty retreat. Three Mexicans were left dead on the field, and from the trails many were dragged off. Their killed and wounded could not have been less than 30 men. man either killed or wounded. My whole force, including Captain Comeron's company of mounted gun-men, did not exceed 200 men. The Mexican force, as I learn from a wounded prisoner, consisted of 200 regular troops and 500 rancheros, the whole under the com-

sion; but a large majority of the people are

against him.
The bill to make the President commander in person of any army to be raised for the invasion of Mexico, giving him authority to draft one-third of the militia for the purpose, and authorizing him to hypothecate (the right the sell was stricken out) the public lands for the purpose of raising means, passed the House of Representatives, on the 11th, instant, by a rote of 20

A bill has passed the Senate of Texas allowng to the officers, seamen, and marines of the navy the same pay, rations, and perquisites that are allowed by law to the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States.

The New Orleans Picavune of the 20th inst. as dates from Mexico to the 6th instant, and from Vera Cruz to the 12th.

Some thirty of the released Texian prisoners had arrived at Vera Cruz, and several of them

al others were down with the vomito, but it was thought they would recover.

Colonel Cook and another officer attached

the Santa Fe expedition, arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 11th instant, to make arrangements for the transportation of men out of the country. It was thought they would all be got off by the 20th or 25th of this month. They had all sorts of a rejoicing at Vera Crus

on the 10th inst.—a turn out of the military, firing of a cannon, ringing of bells, illuminations, tedeums, &c., in celebration of a recent achievment of Commodore Marin, commander modore has recently succeeded in cutting ou and bringing into the port of Vera Cruz, the bes

vent of Santiago and the Acordada were para-

the Wabash, is the western termination, and Toledo and Manhattan on Lake Erie.

The first idea of this Canal, was sug-ested in 1817, and a grant of land by the in the work. Gov. Jennings, first Governor impartial in the bestowment of rights." of the State of Indiana, who was one of profitable part of the Canal, in proportion

as feeders, of greater extent than the trunk. progress; also the White Water Canal, and several Rail Roads.

When we take into consideration the daring enterprise of the world. the constitution just where they are. The sad

The Wabash and Erie Canal, is but one of But Democracy has no prejudices, according His will. the links of a vast chain of inland water comtermination; the City of New York's one, embracing, within the boundless circle of its sym and Montreal the other. New Otteans is pathies, all classes and conditions of society."

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 6, 1842. FOR GOVERNOR,

LEICESTER KING.

Gems from the Democracy. C. H. Brough, one of the editors of the Cincin nati Enquirer, has become notorious for his antiaboution hatred—a hatred assuming at times the character of monomania. No man in the State has more grossly violated every principle of democracy, in his treatment of the colored people; no one has uttered more vulgar abuse against them. His sympathy with the slaveholders has always been undisguised; intolerant in assertion of the great principle of equality. It was always been undisguised; intolerant in every and 500 rancheros, the whole under the command of General Canals. The expedition was fitted for the express purpose of attacking this post.—They had one field-piece, a four-pounder."

The war bill passed the House of Representations of Representations as the field of the command the post of the command that the satisfacts in the standard principle to that of our Declaration of Independence, would have produced as much wonder and sensation as did the teachings of the Apostle Paul at Mar's dience, and assert great democratic truths, withtives, and it is said, would pass the Senate on the 16th inst., by a vote of 7 to 5 General Houston himself, so it is reported, is opposed to an offensive war, or, in other words, to invasion; but a large majority of the state of the supermental distribution. The principal thing in which we differ from ancient republics, is in a declaration. Our practices are pretty much like theirs.

> On the 4th of July last, Mr. Brough delivered n address, into which, as a matter of course, was infused the very essence of liberty and equality. We have room but for one passage, which. subject of slavery, can excite nothing but disgust. have gone backward. Speaking of the oppression in other parts of the vorld, he says-

inequality and oppression. It recognizes every citizen as being a component part of the national sovereignty. It allows of no factitious advantages or special privileges to any which the poorest and obscurest may not enjoy. It sees no additional lake to consideration or respect no greater al claim to consideration or respect, no greater stake in the common welfare, no higher right to the possession of political power, in any emin-ence of birth or any extent of wealth. It recog-Some thirty of the released Texian prisoners had arrived at Vera Cruz, and several of them had already died with the vomito, or yellew fever. The balance were at Jalapa with General McLeod, waiting the chartering of a vessel to transport them either to this place or Galveston.

Among those who had died at Vera Cruz, we notice the names of David Landers, of Ohio, and Thomas H. Spooner, of Virginia. Several ethers were down with the weight of the many subservient to the luxury of the few."

ence of birth or any extent of wealth. It recognizes no passport to social exaltation but merit and talent alone. It teaches that all men are created equal—brothers of one common family—heirs of a common heritage;—and thus in view of this maxim, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." It tolerates no arrogant assumption of right, human or divine, to make the toil and sweat of the many subservient to the luxury of the few." of the few."

> "All men,"-mark the language! "To make the toil and sweat of the many subservient to the luxury of the few"! Comfortable doctrine this, for slaveholders, of whom the Democracy is the 'natural ally." But Democracy is privileged to utter sublime truths, so long as it consents to the deed of supporting a mean and detestable Lie .-What care the slaveholders, how much it rants about liberty, so long as it supports slavery?

Col. B. B. Taylor is another of the natural allies of slavery—a staunch foe of the colored man; and he, too, has been perpetrating a fourth of brig belonging to Yucatan, and from under the July oration on Liberty and Equality. It occuvery guns of a fort at Campeachy.

The Texian prisoners confined in the Conference of course receives the specific of the course receives the course received the course receiv of course receives the sanction of its editor. We ded and addressed by Santa Anna in person, on giving them their liberty, The Diario says that the Texians acknowledged this act of generosity on the part of Santa Anna, with repeatshall make a few extracts, that every body may American statesman, he says-

length is 230 miles, 66 of which are in Ohio, hast made him to have dominion over the their foul opposition to abolitionism, and open and the remainder in Indiana. Lafayette on works of thy hands, Thou hast put all things un have received the "patent of the Deity" to lord United States to the State of Indiana, to aid it over the rest, but that "Nature" has been

We rejoice that this democratic orator's mind the first, and most active individuals in ob- is becoming expanded in its views of humanity. taining the grant : and in the incippient How must his generous soul burn with rightarrangements for commencing the work.— eous wrath when he remembers how many milvery reluctantly came into the arrangement, for their deliverance! What emotions of anwith the State of Indiana, to make the part within this State; and has been very tardy in the execution, although Ohio has the most

Mr. Taylor, if we mistake not, has voted than Democracy?

the attempt to effect its benefit by compromise the links of a vast chain of inland water communication, of more than three thousand is the spirit of active and rational philanthropy, leaves me no room to doubt the issue of this last expedient, when I look only to miles in extent. East it has two points of combroning within the boundless circle of its sym-

December 31, 1799.

"The Democratic principle, as it is manifested in modern civilization, differs, in several important paper, whether 1799, or 1800, is the last paper, whether 1799, or 1800, is the last paper, whether 1799, or 1800, is the last paper whether 1799.

The Democratic principle, as it is manifested in modern civilization, differs, in several important particulars, from the manner in which it exemplified itself in the governments of antiquity. In the Democracies of Greece, and in the Republic of Rome, the popular notion of liberty was essentially different from ours. Their's was the liberty of the citizen, and not the independence of Mexico has had, in weaning the Mexicans from himself of all connection with a duellist. Poor

in the literature of the ancients, do we meet with a comprehensive declaration of human rights; nowhere do we find that broad assertion of individual liberty and independence which form so important an element in our civilization. The individuality of the man was lost in an overweening assertion of the great principle of equality. It was something beyond their ideas or comprehension. A document similar in character and principle to that of our Declaration of Independence, would have produced as much wonder and sensation as

with us, as it was with them, the citizen is every the States, and between the Federal and State sovthing, the man nothing.

They held slaves in accordance with their principles. We hold slaves in violation of ours. They believed an error, and practiced it. We believe the truth and practice a falsehood. So taken in connection with the man's course on the that if our heads have gone forward, our hearts ple, a country of vast extent, gifted by heaven with

democratic soul of our orator. Of American "The spirit of true republicanism abhors this Democracy, Equality is the characteristic. "While bankrupt in character, crushed by debt, while its potent countervailing causes have operated to prevent a speedy development of the democratic and remedies of the universal distress, is matter principle in Europe, our revolution battered down the most formidable obstacle to its progress here;" derful, when we consider that no costly schemes here where in 13 states of the Union one half the people holds the other half in the condition of did projects for propagating our institutions brutes, the other thirteen States consenting. Glo- among other nations, have absorbed our means. rious equality!

the sublime truths of Democracy, which are democratic or fanatic, just as they chance to be spoken by a democrator abolitionist. Three more gems from this oration, and we shall stop.

"It (Democracy,) seeks to effect a great moral reformation by the elevation of the whole mass of our population to a more dignified moral condition; to in our social condition and compact; and, in make man, all men, what it is their privilege to truth, it is a suspicion, or rather a growing conbe, and to rid the world of the unutterable miser-viction of this kind in the public mind, on which ies and groanings occasioned by the merciless do-minion of the few over the many, This moral ref-the Liberty men would rely to a great extent in ormation it seeks to effect, in part, by the aid of the principle of Equality, which is another attribute of democracy. This equality it would effect, not as the enemies of democracy disingenuously bute of democracy. This equality it would enterly not as the enemies of democracy disingenuously charge, by pulling down all men to a common level, but by elevating all to a yet higher and more exalted moral and intellectual condition. Here is alyzing public spirit, crippling industry, and yet a wide field for the enterprize of the philan-blighting and blasting whatever it touches.

"The elevat ion of the whole mass of our population"---and this from one of the natural allies of

"Such, then, is the reformation which Democration cy seeks; the impartial distribution of the protection and favors of government; the general elevation and progress of all men; the general equality ingtonian." The extreme haste the multitude of all; and hence it is an elevating principle as was in, to offer incense to this man, was only well as a principle of reformation and equality."

Three cheers for such democracy!

a striking example.

So much for the Democracy of the North-the handmaid of the South.

Now, the question is, do these 'democrats besupport of slavery, are crimes so abominable. that words cannot be found strong enough to decuring the Bill of Rights.

"It may, indeed, appear strange, that an aristocratic order should preserve a democratic princompletion. The most expensive part of ages, and with such a high hand, upon our the aristocracy of any portion of Europe intendlions of dollars have been expended; and ural rights, arrested in his onward carreer, his enfranchisement of society, or the elevation of at Liberty, and its first advocate in Congress? the wronged and oppressed masses to an equality of rights with themselves,"—any more than the white aristocracy of this country intend by setting forth such principles as abound in Mr. Tay- under the law of honor, ought to be whipped with lor's address, to aid in the enfranchisement of scorpions; the indignation of an insulted comagainst the right of a certain portion of his op- the two and a half million laboring population of munity should fall like the lightning of heaven pressed fellow men, to express their "wishes the South. But, there is a Power above them that upon them; and at the door of every man's house, upon the basis of its present organization, I no longer believe, for if I understand the object, it system of Canals and Rail Roads was inderworkers with God, than the blind instruments of should be placed, turning every way, and guard-

Our Institutions.

In the speech of Santa Anna, on opening the onstituent Congress of Mexico, June 10, we find the following passages:

the man. The citizen regarded himself as the member of an association, and it was that about which he cared, and for which he was ready to undergo any hardship. "O, sacred privilege of Roman citizenship, once sacred, now trampled upon," exclaims Cicero in his oration against Verres. It was because a Roman citizen had been persecuted and crucified, not that the liberty and rights of a man had been outraged, that the Orator's indignation was roused. Nowhere, in the literature of the ancients, do we meet with this country, and the stock from which they sprung, have ever displayed. From England, in fact, we derived the art of self-government; and this art was greatly improved by the discipline to which the circumstances of the Colonies subjected them. But, after all, neither the experience we inherited from the parent stock, nor our early training in self-government, would have caused our institutions to work happily, had it not been for the peculiar circumstances of the country. We allude to its division into States, the fertility of its soil, its facilities for commerce, it materiel for manufactures, the abundance of its land, and the sparseness of its population.

Even under these happy auspices, it cannot yet be said that the "grand experiment" has exactly fulfilled the hopes of its friends. That there is a growing spirit of insubordination among the peoereignties, and between the different departments of the General Government, have multiplied and every attribute that can minister to human happi-"Equality" is the next theme which warms the ant bounties of Providence, the whole nation is On the contrary, the whole attention both of the But, we must not devote too much time even to government and the people has been devoted to their own interests, so much so, that the policy of the country has been signally selfish and nar-

Surely, such a view of the subject cannot but start the suspicion in the minds of the most un-

Duellists, Temperance, &c. There is a society of Washingtonians, in New

York, who assumed the name of "Marshall," in honor of T. F. Marshall. By this time, we hope, they are satisfied with the simple title "Washanother example of that common infirmity of our of J. Q. Adams, clouded for a time his prospects -but the cloud rolled away, when he came forth as a speech-maker on Temperance. He had shown most gross disrespect towards one of the most venerable men in the republic-he had been guilty of attempting to strike down the right of petition, fetter the representative, and gag the ing view which the truly enlightened and liberal mind, expanded by a comprehensive benevolence, takes of humanity. Not that a few enough to curdle the blood in the veins of an honexpanded by a comprehensive benevolence, takes of humanity. Not that a few enough to curdle the blood in the veins of an honexpanded by a comprehensive benevolence, takes of humanity. Not that a few enough to curdle the blood in the veins of an honexpanded by a comprehensive benevolence, takes of humanity. Not that a few enough to curdle the blood in the veins of an honexpanded by a comprehensive benevolence, takes of humanity. Not that a few enough to curdle the blood in the veins of an honexpanded by a comprehensive benevolence, takes of humanity. est man. But, whether they believe or not the principles. No good cause ought to have sought principles which they are so fond of proclaiming, the aid of such a man, till he had given evidence let us assure them, that vain are all efforts to of more sobriety of judgment, and a better state limit their application. These principles derive of feeling. But, no sooner did he appear as a their force from their universality; and you can Temperance orator, than sober men, good patrino more confine their application to a white skin, ots, ladies and clergymen, went off into a paroxthan you can make the Almighty hate the work ysm of admiration, forgetting the bad deeds of Gov. Clinton of N. Y., took an active lions of his brethren, made only "a little lower of his own hands. We commend Mr. Taylor to his past career, and that no trust could be safely part, by correspondence and otherwise, in than the angels," are trodden under feet by his promoting the project. The State of Ohio slave-holding allies. How must his heart pant ding to the part the British Barons took in proting the part the British Barons took in promuch importance to the gifts of imagination and language; and what has been their reward? The friends in the legislature of Ohio, have put the ciple. It shows, however, that the Barons could man whom they caressed as an idol, has shown prontable part of the Canal, in proportion to length, and the value of the lands she received for making the Canal,

This Canal is the main trnnk; it has been the cause of projecting other Canals

O, how he loves his race! "Who has not seed the canal of the canal o as feeders, of greater extent than the trunk.

The Miami Canal is far advanced towards injustice which has been practiced for so many injustice which has been practic estrain. It is not of course to be presumed that What else could be expected of a man, who unthe work is finished.—More than two mil- race, by which man has been robbed of his nat- ed by any action of theirs to aid in the general der the cloak of a love for the Union, had struck

and at the entrance to every office of profit or honor under the government, a flaming sword ing against the pollution of their footsteps, until they should cover themselves with sackcloth, and give overwhelming proof of radical reformation.

But, while we condemn the less, why pass by the greater? Every press teems with rebuke of Marshall-but a whole party, with its presses, is the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and at New York, the broad Atlantic.—Toledo Blade.

It is stated as a singular coincidence, in the death of Washington, that he drew his last breath in the last hour in the last day of the last week in the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century, viz: Saturday night, 12 o'clock, December 31, 1799.

We publish the above form the last was the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and at New York, the broad Atlantic.—Toledo Blade.

It is stated as a singular coincidence, in the last week in the last day of the last week in the cardinal principle of abolitionism. It is not so much the citizen, as the man, that Democratic vice in the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century, viz: Saturday night, 12 o'clock, December 31, 1799.

We publish the above form the last was the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and at New time, (1824), always on the increase in the Unitation, already marshalling under the banner of another time, (1824), always on the increase in the Unitation, already marshalling under the banner of another time, (1824), always on the increase in the Unitation, already marshalling under the banner of another time, (1824), always on the increase in the Unitation, along the States of America, led us to the compromisting adoption of a system of government that suited time, (1824), always on the increase in the Unitation, along the States of America, led us to the compromisting adoption of a system of government that suited time, (1824), always on the increase in the Unitation, whose example of felicity, up to that time, (1824), always on the increase in the Unitation, along the states of America, led us to the compromisting adoption of a system of government that suited time, (1824), always on the increase in the Unitation, along the states of America, led us to the compromisting adoption of a system of government that suited States of America, led us to the Compromisting along the States of America, led us to the States of America, led us to the Compromistion of a system of already marshalling under the banner of another

Marshall! Let him go for comfort to the American Colonization Society. That has no squeamist to T. F. Marshall as a Vice-President.

Woollen Manufacture.

It is estimated that about 625 sets of machinery, ming, when running, 19,065,000 lbs. of wool per annum, half the whole product of the country, are now standing still. Arrangements are in progress, it is said, among some of the

The first day of the session of the Ohio Legislature, Mr. Taylor submitted the following reso-

lution:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, in the enactment of a law "for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census," has exercised the power of prescribing the manner in which the elections for members of the Federal Legislature shall be held in the respective States, without any obvious necessity therefor; and, whereas, such an exercise of power is at variance with all past usage, and hostile to the spirit if not the letter of the constitution; and is, in its tendency, subversive of the most important rights of sovereignty incident to the State Governments. Therefore, Be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That Congress has no right, under the constitution of the United States, to prescribe the manner, time, or place of holding elections for members of its own body, except in case-where the Legislatures of the States shall refuse or neglect to make provisions for the same.

Resolved, That if this General Assembly shall proceed to divide the State of Ohio into single districts, for the election of members of Congress, it will not be done through a slavish spirit of obedience to the imperious mandate lately enacting from that body, but in accordance with long established custom and the peculiar preferences of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, acting in behalf of the constitution of the constablished custom and the peculiar preferences of this commonwealth.

and the islat in the respective control.

The control of the control of the constitution of part is an expectation of the control of the cont

"The times, places, and manner, or holding ted may have been another Journal, not so dependence of selections for senators and representatives, shall dant for its gains on the products of uncompense prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators."

This is enough for an honest man, but not for This is enough f

power, the grand foe to every important interest cipating as well as emancipated republics. of the nation.

Slaveholders are carrying every thing in their they square with Clay's? But, to the extract: own way, as it respects the army and navy .-They must have an army and navy to protect must fight for them. This restriction is in the form of an amendment to the bill for enlistments in the navy and army. We have some faint hope that it may be rejected in the House.

Routes to the East.

observe the statement that the journey between and help us to re-echo the chant-

by this route a great part of the travelling intercourse between the East and West will then be carried on. From Cincinnati to the Lake should be the very centre of pulsation of American be carried on. From Cincinnati to the Lake should be the very centre of pulsation of American be carried on. From Cincinnati to the Lake should be the very centre of pulsation of American be carried on. From Cincinnati to the Lake should be the very centre of pulsation of American be carried on. From Cincinnati to the Lake should be the very centre of pulsation of American be carried on. From Cincinnati to the Lake should be the very centre of pulsation of American be carried on. From Cincinnati to the Lake should be the very centre of pulsation of American be course between the East and West will then the source of our public calamities is found in the great retrenchment of expenses while slavery requires the protection of the General Gover numbers.

SPURNED, by the representatives of the people: [From Niles' Register, vol. 34, p. 191—May 17, 1822.] states and House of Representatives of the support and extension of slavery, and the encouragement of slavery and the encouragement of slavery and the convergement of supernumeraty officers must been contemned, and free labor itself has been contemned, and free labor itself has been contemned, and discouraged, and discouraged a ness in respect to this kind of murder. Its Fresion of the slave power on constitu-dent is Henry Clay, and it can have no objection the distance may be accomplished easily in 16 SPURNED, by the representatives of the people! tional right, and the perversion of the powwill go by rail-road, say in 34 hours; the whole distance from Cincinnati to Boston requiring only, 70 hours! Does this prediction startle any one? In a very few years it will pass into history and be regarded as a very common plain tory and be regarded as a very common plain fact.

United States of America, in Congress assembled.

We, the undersigned, CITIZENS OF THE COUNTIES OF WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to an evil of serious magnitude, which greatly impedes the prosperity and happiness of this District, and casts the reproach of inconsistency upon the free institutions and the laws of the United States denonnee the form of the countries.

sountry, are now standing still. Arrangements are in progress, it is said, among some of the New England manufacturers, to wind up their business altogether. This state of things is attributed, not only to the frauds practised in the collection of the revenue, and the want of specific duties, but to the fact that a deficiency of capital and skill results in greater and more certain loss in this business than any other.

Of course, much evil will follow, both to the employers and employed; but so long as the vast exposes of rich lands in the West invites labor real expose of rich lands in the West invites labor real expose. The control of the c

him who would split a hair, for the sake of show- divided, I think, into three governments. Could ing that there was a difference between him and not the Journal of Commerce furnish its slaveing that there was a difference between him and his opponent. We confess we have a particular reason for hating this party spirit, independently thence? Did they sever on account of the dearest the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a sif the country was totally reinded to death at forty post captains, twenty or thirty lieutenthe words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a sif the country was totally reinded and the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of Jefferson—"Can the liberties of a country was totally remarks to the words of the words of the country was totally remarks to the words of the words of the country was totally remarks to the words of the wo of the inherent absurdity of two parties trying to rights of slaveholding? Or has emancipation see how many points of difference they can start, been followed by extermination? If so, why their only firm basis,—a conviction in the minds tain itself.

Mr. K. was utterly amazed at this. He venand how monstrously they can magnify them. It don't the Journal speak? And again—as our of the people that these liberties are the gift of tured to say it was not the sentiment of the is the great hindrance it presents to any united slaveholding masters inhibit us Anglo-Saxons God!—that they are not to be violated but with country, and that if they made the proposed reeffort among the Anti-Slavery people of the country, to break down the domination of the slave wipe off the stain of being connected with eman-

Mr. Clay accused Bolivar of taking the bloody road leading over the liberties of mankind. What The South and the Navy and Army. report from Bolivar's "footsteps"! How do

From the Journal of Commerce, 1829. "SLAVERY IN COLUMBIA.—The anxiety and ef-They must have an army and navy to protect slavery. The North must bear the chief of the selves of the Columbian government to rid them pecuniary burthen, must furnish the soldiers and sailors, but the South must supply the officers. And then colored persons must be excluded! Yes, men who received the praise of General Jackson for their bravery in the battle of New Total Range of the curse of slavery, and to reinstate an injured class of men in the enjoyment of those rights which our Constitution declares to be "unalienable,"—PUT TO THE BLUSH THE TARDY AND HEARTLESS PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS on the subject.—Scarcely had that republic established its own and an extracted article in the Chronicle, professially and an extracted article in the Chronicle, professial republic and them to rid them forts of the columbian government to rid them forts of the Columbian government to rid them selves of the curse of slavery, and to reinstate an injured class of men in the enjoyment of those rights omit to record such facts altogether. Yet it may be expected of such men, that they will not sometimes omit to record such facts altogether. Yet it may be expected of such men, that they will state correctly what they state at all. These remarks are suggested by an editorial article in the Gazette, and an extracted article in the Chronicle, profession of the roumber of officers to the conomy," was heard from all quarters of the columbian government was heard from all quarters of the columbian government of them selves of the curse of states and they will not sometimes omit to record such facts altogether. Yet it may be expected of such men, that they will not sometimes omit to record such facts altogether. Yet it may be expected of such men, that they will not sometimes of officers and because a few thousand dollars omit to record such facts altogether. Yet it may be expected of such men, that they will not sometimes omit to record such facts altogether. Yet it may be expected of such men, that they will not someti Jackson for their bravery in the battle of New Scarcely had that republic established its own and an extracted article in the Chronicle, profes-Orleans; who constituted a large portion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain and the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Lake Champlain and the crew of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Com. McDonnogh, the hero of Com. McDonnogh champlain and the crew of Com. McDonnogh champlain Champlain, and a great proportion of the crew of the Wasp in the fight with the Peacock, are now for the first time to be excluded from both army and navy, unless in the capacity of cooks, stewards or servants—because, forsooth, it does stewards or servants—because, forsooth, it does not suit slavery to allow arms to the blacks. Mr. Calhoun is the author of this power to the propertion of slaves some arising in the different provinces were sacredly set apart for this purpose, beginning with those who were most worth those who were most worth the candidates,—Wilkinson, democrat; thought that the number of the proprietors. At the same time it was provided that the children of slaves born after a certain period, should be inviolably free. The number of children born of slaves since the law.

Calhoun is the author of this power informed a certain period, should be inviolably not less than the content of the proprietors. At the same time it was provided that the children of slaves born after a certain period, should be inviolably free. The number of children born of slaves since the law.

Calhoun is the author of this power asked for before as to supply the vacancy occar into choose to keep as many ships in commission was soon as we now had, let them say so Mr. K. Goodrich, whig; Jackson, liberty. The Liberty candidate, so far as heard from, has received them.

He bad heard it said in this debate that the erty vote is given by men who have come out a creater than was ever asked for before as to supply the vacancy occar. Calhoun is the author of this new infamous restriction. Slaveholders regulate every thing in this country. The black slaves they compel to do their search and the standard and this country. The black slaves they compel to do their servile work—their white slaves alone, groans of a slave are not heard from the Orinoco no disposition to coalesce with either of the a fact that the Secretary of the Navy had asked to the Assuav.'

See Niles' Register, Aug. 1, 1829, vol.36, p. 367. "Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise!

The pride of the world and the child of the skie

But, here is something else. May be it has been published once, but it is well worth publish-The rapidly increasing facilities of naviga- ing time and again. Suppose we put it alongside tion between the different parts of our country of Mr. Clay's famous Anti-Abolition speech!are among our strongest bands of union. We and show in what way our march is onward!-

District of Columbia.

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur cum illis.

The times whirl about—and we whirl tee.

I don't hold that every man is bound to maintain for life every thought or even asseveration he may chance to stumble into. Such a rule would be too hard for poor human nature, under its present regimen. From child to boy, from boy to man—and so along to second childishness, we must expect to make some false moves; take some false jumps; have to tread back our steps. "A colored man, who stated that he was entitled to free-

nation be thought secure, when we have removed tain itself.

other parties.

We ask our neighbors of the Gazette, is it quite We ask our neighbors of the Gazette, is it quite
fair to say that Wm. Jackson was the Abolitionist candidate, when they know that the Abolitionists do not, as a body, belong to the Liberty party?

Mr. K. would remind Southern gentlemen
of another most extraordinary circumstance that
had recently come to his notice. The British
Prime Minister, for the first time in the history Is it quite correct to affirm that the Whig major-ity of 1840, 1500, stillexists in the 9th District, when the Liberty candidate receives so large a It was a most ominous intimation behad given vote, and the Whig candidate does not even obus; and would gentlemen of the South go for observe the statement that the journey between and wheeling now requires ordinarily only 41 hours. In a good boat or by stage the distance from this city to Wheeling may be easily traveled in forty eight hours. Thus the Wheeling and Baltimore route on which the journey between in 113 hours.

There is another route on which the journey may soon be performed even more expeditious. The rail raoads now in progress, connecting Cincinnati with Lake Erie, at Sandusky, will, probably, be completed in a few years: and

Congress

He spoke of the probability of a war with Great tion.

"Mr. King would call attention for a moment G

franchisement of their brethren in America .-Such a force supported by two battalions of Englishmen and 20,000 muskets, would establish themselves in Carolina never to be removed .-In three weeks from their appearance the entire South would be in one conflagration. The chains of a million of men would be broken, and by what power could they ever again be riveted? We say that this course is dictated alike by selfpreservation and by philanthropy."

"Friends, countrymen, and lovers!" Will exports of one hundred and thirty millions and odd, gentlemen were frightened to death at

duction in the navy, they would not be borne out by public opinion. What was the condition of the Southern and Western country in case of war with Mexico! What would the The Chronicle—The Gazette.

The Editors of these papers enjoy a high repu
The Editors of these papers enjoy a high repu
whole valley of the Mississippi be worth? tation for general fairness and impartiality. It What would become of the Southern coast, cannot be expected, indeed, that even fair and impartial editors will take much pleasure in recording the triumphs of political opponents over cording the triumphs of political opponents over economy," was heard from all quarters of the

for a great increase in the navy. He had asked the means to maintain it as it now is.

Manilla, 1 30 a 1 50 Iron, bar, lb. 34 a 4 Hoop " 6 a 84 Lead, pig, " 34 a — 4 White, dry, 8 a — In oil, keg, 1 75 a 2 00 Red, lb. 10 a 12 Logwood, lb. 4 a — Cut, " 34 a 5 Madder, " 18 a 20 Nutmegs, " 1 25 a 1 50

will, probably, be completed in a few years: and And petitions for reform from citizens who feel Union does not tolerate slavery beyond the limits ready to do battle for slavery in the event of

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Quite an interesting debate took place, July

22ad, on the Naval Appropriation bill. The appropriations beginning the propriations beginning to the pleasure of adding another hundred and the public, that he has commended the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the propriations beginning. This week, and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the propriations beginning. This week, and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the propriations beginning. 22ad, on the Naval Appropriation bill. The apprepriations having been reduced by the House, the Senate amended the bill in this respect, and the debate in the House arose on the propriety will be received. We shall soon know how much the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all of this measure. Mr. King, of Georgia, agreed interest the Anti-Slavery people of Ohio feel, in with the Senate and was opposed to reduction. saving their cause from the dishonor of repudia-

G. Bailey, pd. \$1 00 | W. Dearlove, pd. \$1 00 | C. Burnet, pd. 1 00 | D. T. pd. \$1 00 | John Tipton, pd. 1 00 |

Subscriptions of more than \$1. PAYMENTS TO EB MADE IMMEDIATELY, OR WITHI THREE MONTHS AFTER THE TIME OF SUBSCRI-RING.-MONIES TO BE DEVOTED EXCLU-SIVELY TO PAYING OFF THE DEBT

OF THE OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY

tings are also expected to be held during the week second and third Wards, of which due notice will

•	be given in the daily papers.				
	BANK NOTE AND EX	CHAN	GE I	IST	_
	FROM THE GAZETTE			A COL	•
0	Ohio.	OF AUG			
1	All City Notes, -			2	pre
8	Urbana certificates, -		-		dis
21	Granville, -		•	80	
t	West Union,	•	-	no i	
٠	Steubenville, new bank,	-	-	ne :	
	Small notes of the State,	•	•		lis
-	Miami Exporting Co Canton, -	-		62	
3	New Bank of Circleville,			no	
1			-		pre
•	Other Banks, 5's and upwards Whitewater Canal notes,			75	dis
	St. Joseph's Rail Road,			no	
	Manhattan, -		•	no	
0	German Bank of Wooster,	•		no 8	
	Lancaster,	,	-	8	dia
•	Chillicothe, Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,				dis
8	Bank of Cleveland,				dis
t	Franklin Bank of Columbus,				dis
r	Wishins	n.			_
	Bank of Michigan, -		•	no	
8		• .	•	no	
5	Macomb County, payable at Colu	ımbus,	•	no	sal
1	Kentuck	y.	. 1	1.0	
	All Banks, Indians			1-2	pre
	State Bank and Branches,		-	D	ar
1	Illinois			P	
1	State Bank and Branches,			62	
_	Shawneetown, •	•	-	62	
8	Bank of Cairo,		-	no	sal
r	All Danks			6	dia
•	All Banks, Alabam				CA ES
8	Mobile Banks, -	•		45	dis
B	Other Banks, in interior,	•	- 42	1-2	die
t	Arkanse	M.		**	
5	State and Real Estate Banks, Georgia			70	dia
8	Augusta and Savannah,			7	dis
	All other solvent Banks,		12 a	15 n	
	North Care	lina.			
	All solvent Banks,		•	2	dis
3	South Care	una.		2	41
5	Charleston Banks,			21	
,	Other solvent Banks, Louisian	18.	-	44	e is
-	All New Orleans Banks			инсе	rte
1	All New Orleans Banks, N. Orleans Municipality Notes,			25	dia
1	Clinton and Port Hudson.			bro	ke
		•			
- 1	Union Bank,	•	•	no	
3	Bank of Pensacola, Eastern Ba	mbra.	•	no	sai
	New England, generally,			1=	nre
	New York State, do			12 2	DE
	New York City do -			2	DI
f	Pennsylvania, do -	-			
1				pt	ar
i	Virginia, -	•		1	dis
	Wheeling Post Notes, .			5	dis
	EXCHAN	Æ.			
	On New York,	:	:		pre
	Philadelphia, - Baltimore, -				pre
۱	SPECIE				Pre
		•		-	

Foreign Gold,	3 prem
Cincinnati P	rices Current. August 5, 1842.
Flour, bbl	- 2 87 a 3 00
Wheat, bushel,	- 45 a 50
Corn, " -	20 a 25
Oats, "	- 18 a 20
WHOLESALE PRICES.	WHOLESALE PRICES. Molasses, per gall.
Ashes, Pearl, lb, 0 a 4 Pot, " none	N. Orleans, 22 a 25
Imonds, s. s. 15 a 18	Sugar-house 35 a 40
lum, lb 4a 5	Mustard, lb. 37 a
Seeswax, lb 25 a	Nails, cut, 3d, 71 a
Beans, bush 00 a 37	4d, 6 a 61
Brimstone, r. lb 6 a 8	6d, 5 a 1-2
rackers, " 5 a 6	8d, 4 a
Candles, per lb. Mold, 8 a 9	10d & 20d, 4 a
Mold, 8 a 9 Dipt, 7 a 0	Olive, bak. 5 50 a 6 00
Sperm, 35 a 37	W.str. gall. 1 00 a 1 11
Coffee, per lb.	Sum. st. " 1 00 a
Rio, 10 a 12	Linseed, " 90 a 95
Havana, 10 a	Tan. bbl. 20 00 a 25 00 White, " 15 00 a 16 00
Java, 17 a —	White, " 15 00 a 16 00
Coal, bush. 10 a 12	Paper, per ream—
Cassia, lb. 31 a 33	Paper, per ream— Wrapping, 1 25 a 2 00 Cap, No. 1, 3 25 a 3 50 " No. 2, 2 75 a 3 00
mocorate, 10 a 10	" No. 2 9 75 = 3 00
Cheese, " 5 a 6 Cloverseed, \$3 50 a 4 00	No. 2, 2 75 a 3 00 Pepper, lb. 10 a 12
Cloves, lb. 37 a 33	Pimento, " 8 a 9
Cordage, per lb.	Provisions, per lb.
Tarred, 14 a 12	Bacon, 21 a 3
Manilla, 16 a 17	B. hams, 3 a 41
Copperas, lb. 2 a 3 Castings, s. t. — a 3 00	Sides, 2 a 3 Shoulders, 1-2 a —
Castings, s. t. — a 3 00 Sugar ket. — a 3 00	Lard, 5 1-2 a
Corks, vel. er. 50 a 60	Butter, 6 a 10
Camphor, lb. 1 50 a 1 62	Pork, per bbl.
Chalk, " 24 a 3	Mess 4 00 a 4 75
Feathers, " 20 a 30	Clear 5 00 a 5 75
Fish-	Prime 3 75 a 4 00
Herring, box, 75 a 50 Mac. 1, bl.16 00 a 16 50	Rump, &c. lb 3 00 a 3 25
2, " 13 00 a —	Rosin, bbl. 3 75 a 4 50 Raisins, m.r. 1 25 a 1 50
3, " 10 00 a	Rice, lb. 5 a 6
Salmon, " 40 00 a 50 00	Sugar, per lb.
Cod. lb. 4 a	N. Uricans 4 a 5
Figs. " 12 a 18	Do. in bbls. 5 a 6
Filberts, " 8 a 10	Loaf, 14 a 17 Lump, 13 a 15
Glass, box—	Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav. 01 a 1-2
8 by 10, 3 00 a 3 50 10 by 12, 4 00 a 4 50	Brown " none
Ginger, ra. lb. 12 a	Segars, per M.
ground, " 14 4	Segars, per M. Common 50 a 75
Glue. " 16 a 20	
Gunpowder, per keg-	Melee, 12 a 20 Spanish, 10 00 a 20 00 Salwratus, keg 10,cask 6‡ Salt, per bushel—
Wade's, 5 50 a 6 50	Salt per bushel
Dupont's, 7 00 a 7 25	Zanesville 26 a
Grain, per busnel— Wheat, 45 a 50	Kanawha, 25 a
Corn 90 a	New York, 37 a
flats. In a 20	T. Island, 40 a 50
Hops, east. Ib. 24 a	S.Petre, cr. lb. 81 a -
Hay, ton, but a	Shot, bag, 1 25 a
Hemp, cwt. 5 50 a 6 00	Soap, No. 1, 4 a 44 No. 2, 3 1-2 a 4
Indigo, per lb. Carraccas, 1 37 a	Turpentine, gl. 75 a 1 00
Manilla, 1 30 a 1 50	Tallow, lb. 5 a 6
Manilla, 1 30 a 1 50 Iron, bar, lb. 34 a 4	
Hoop " 6 a 8	Teas, per lb.— Imperial, 70 a 90
end, nie. " 34 a	Gunpowder, 70 a 90
2747	Y. Hyson, 60 a 85
White, dry. 8 a -	Southong, 62 a 70
In oil, keg, 1 75 a 2 00 Red, lb. 10 a 12	Tin p. 4 X, p a 12 50
Logwood, lb. 4 a	Va. Cav. 30 a 35
Cut, " 31 a 5	" 12 lump, 16 a
Madder, " 18 a 20	Ky. No.1,61. 5 a 6
	" No. 2, 4 a
Nutmegs, " 1 25 a 1 50	Vinegar. gal. 12 a

We keep our lists standing. This week, JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKERAND UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New and

RYMAN, of Lawrencebund. One Dollar Subscription.

CASH PAYMENTS.—Monies to BE EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF THE DEBT OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

G. Bailey, pd. 21 00 1 W Decry Society.

A CHRISTIAN FATHER'S PRESENT TO HIS FAMILY. IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING WORK. EMBELLISHED WITH

SEVERAL HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS,

ust published, and for sale at M. Rysrson's Main et. 2 doors

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY; OR, THE LIVES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PRINCIPLE PESONAGES RE-G. Bailey, jr. pd. \$100 Mrs. Garrard, pd. \$100 ADAPTED TO THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH AND PRI-TAINIG THIRTY DISSERTATIONS ON THE EVIDENCES THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—

REV. J. BLANCHARD is delivering a short course of Sermons on the above subject, on Sabbath mornings, at the Sixth Presbyterian Church. Services commence at 10 complete subject, on Sabbath mornings, at the Sixth Presbyterian Church. Services commence at 10 complete way score. CAL KNOWLEDGE, CAREFULLY CONDENSED AND COMPILED FROM SCOTT, DODRIDGE, GILL, PATRICK, COMPILED FROM SCOTT, DODRIDGE, GILL, PATRICK, ADAM CLARKE, POOL, LOWLH, HORNE, WALL, STOWE, ROBISON, AND OTHER EMINENT WRITETS ON THE SCRIPTURES; EMBELLISHED WILL Several Hung addresses and able speeches are expected. The people generally are invited to attend.

Meetings are also expected to be held during the week

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. From the New York Evangelist,

This is a work possessing many novel and uncommonly attractive features. Its appearance is beautiful. Its blographical sketches embrace the most interesting incidents and events in the lives of the principal personages of the Scripture History, woven together in a pleasing and sprightly narrative, and faithfully accompanied with excellent practical lessons. Its chief claim, however, to populate accompanies in its multitudinous pictorial embellishments. sprightly narrative, and tainfully accompanied with excellent practical lessons. Its chief claim, however, to popularity, consists in its multitudinous pictorial embellishments.

Something like five hundred engravings on wood are
contained in the volume, many of which are costly and elegant, and in a high style of art, and none discreditable to
the theme or the work. These relate to numerous ancient and oriental customs, scenes, manners, history, &c.;
and while they add great spirit and interest to the objects
which they illustrate, form of themselves a pleasing and
profitable study. The work is a rare combination of the
useful and attractive—edapted to engage the attention and
affect the heart. We should regard its possesion by families—whose children may obtain from its striking representations of Scripturel truths and events lasting impressions
of their reality—as highly desirable. The Appendix contains thirty brief but comprehensive and excellent essays
upon the Evidences and Archeology of the Scriptures,
which add greatly to the value of the work, as designed
for the instruction of youth and families,

From the New York Christian Intelligences.

FROM THE NEW YORK CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

This work is an attractive one, not only from the numerous neat embellishments which pervade it, but from the interesting matter which it comprises. It furnishes lives of the principle characters of the Old Testament, with accounts of the Creation, Deluge, Dispersion of Mankind, &c., and an extended life of the Saviour, comprising the outline of the Gospel History. The whole is in a spirit and form well adapted for practical usefulness and spiritual improvement. The numerous historical and landscape illustrations of the sacred volume introduced into this work, will prove both amusing and instructive to the young especially, and it will be an entertaining and useful volume in the family. The illustrations are neatly executed on wood. The last hundred pages contain Thirty Dissertations on the Evidences of Divine Revelution, from Timpson's Key to the Bible, &c., and are exceedingly valuable. The work is in large octavo, with closely filled pages, and highly decorated by the very numerous illustrations and the binding. FROM THE NEW YORK CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER orated by the very numerous illustrations and to It will no doubt meet with popular demand From the Boston American Traveller.

From the Boston American Traveller.

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This work, from the information it gives respecting Eastern Habits, Manners, Countries, Animals, Scenery and People, all of which are doubly illustrated, by language and pictorial representations, will prove a valuable addition to Sabbath School and Family libraries.

There is no series of works, at the present day, of more

and pictorial representations, will prove a valuable addition to Sabbath School and Family libraries.

There is no series of works, at the present day, of more practical importance, and deserves better encouragement than that of Mr. SzArs'. His design is to add to, and extend the interest of the Bible—to place its truths and valuable precepts in an attractive light. It is often remarked, that the young, at the present age, though so intelligent, know less of the Bible than did children fifty years ago. The reason has been, that their hands have been filled with popular and pleasing books, adapted to their capacity, and rendered attractive by illustration and beautiful execution, while the Bible has laid neglected by, all its golden thoughts, and truths, concealed in the sober and formal phraseology of King James' long wigged divines. Mr. BEARS, by giving them a popular form, has conferred a great favor upon the young, and indeed upon all classes.

FROM THE UNITED STATES LITERARY ADVRETIBER. A work of considerable attraction and value has just been

FROM THE UNITED STATES LITERARY ADVRETIBER. A work of considerable attraction and value has just been published by Mr. SEARS, of this city, entitled "BIBLE BLOGRAPHY," comprising the history of the lives and characters of the leading personages mentioned in Holy Writ. This volume should unquestionably find a welcome at every fireside throughout the country: its contents are as interesting as they are important & instructive, & the judicious editor has, by the aid of numerous pictorial embellishments, contrived to present us with one of the most attractive and at the same time useful books that have appeared this side the Atlantic. We trust the religious commutuit at large will appreciate this work, and reward the liberal large will appreciate this work, and reward the libera terprise of the Publisher.

FROM THE (N. Y.) BAPTIST ADVOCATE.—"We cheerally recommend the book to the readers of the Advocate, a work of much merit, furnished at a very cheap rate." FROM THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.—"Altogether it is one f the most elegant works of the season, and must prove at elegant works of the season, and must prove seful ever issued from the American press." FROM THE BOSTON DAILY MAIL.—" We cordially re-

FROM THE BOSTON MERCANTILE JOURNAL .- "We neerfully recommend it to the notice of every Christian arent, as a beautiful gift book to present to his family." FROM THE BOSTON DAILY TIMES.—"An elegant work of five hundred pages, and containing about 500 engravings. The contents of the volume appear to be sound, judicious and interesting. If this book meets with a circulation commensurate with its merits, it will be found in every invelling in the Union."

Persons in the country, would do well to procure a subscription book, & obtain at once the names of all their friends and acquaintances, at least, as subscribers to this invaluable sacred gem. Will each Christian friend who complies with this request, have the kindness to inform the subscriber how many copies will be wanted for his neighborheod, by mail, (post poid.) as soon as possible ? It is his intention to spare neither pains nor expense to introduce this entirely new and original volvme, into every family throughout the Union, where the Holy Bible is read and respected.

This beautiful and interesting work consists of one large octavo volume, of about 500 pages, printed from new and olegant bourgeois type, on the finest paper. The price is ixed at \$2,50 per volume, handsemely bound in gilt, and ettered. Persons in the country, would do well to procure a sub-

ttered.
Agents—RESPONSIBLE MEN—wanted in every town and illage throughout the United States. Address the sub-riber, POST PAID, without which no letter will be taken

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher. M. Ryerson agent, for the Valley of the Mississippi, office main st. 2 doors below the st. Cincinnutti.

A LIBERAL OFFER—Every Postmaster, Clergyman, Sabbath School Teacher, or Agent, procuring us two subscribers, and reuiting SIX DOLLARS, free of expense, shall receive three copies of the work. TO PUBLISHERS OF PAPERS THROUGHOUT ARE UNITED

To PUBLISHERS OF PAPERS THROUGHOUT ARE UNITED STATES.

* Newspapers or Maguzines, copying the above entire, without any alteration or abridgement, (including this not copy of the work, (subject to their order) by sending direct to the publisher, or, M. Ryerson, Cincinnatti Ohio. Will proprieters of Newspapers, throughout the country, when it is convenient, act as Agents, and receive Subscriptions? The most liberal per centage given.

August 6—t-f.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received by Arnold Buffum Cincinnatti, world and or or or or or

In the year 183-, in a handsomely furnished parlor which opened out of that noted "that we never catch a sight of you now?" London gin shop called "The Punch Bowl," London gin shop called "The Punch Bowl," and dam," said he, "I am sure I wish you sat its mistress, the gaudily dressed Mrs. well—nay, I have reason to thank you; for Pleasant, Hamilton county. O.

with any man's wife and children. And now madam, I tell you, as you told a friend of yours one day last year—'tis the fool's pence that have done all this for us. The fool's pence! I ought rather to say, the furnished, and your cellars are the best filled in all this part of Lunnun. Where can you find the needful for all these grand with any man's wife and children. And now madam, I tell you, as you told a friend of yours one day last year—'tis the fool's pence that have done all this for us. The fool's pence! I ought rather to say, the perior to every thing of the kind in use. Ask for Sherman's Compound Orris Tooth Paste, and observe his signature is attached to each pot.

DR. CASTLE, 297 Broadway, one of the best dentifrice in the same and preserves them. By using it regularly, it will remove the tertar, and preserves them. The great is accumulation, prevent the toothache, strengthen the gums, and the clergy, recommend it as decidely uperior to every thing of the kind in use. Ask for Sherman's Compound Orris Tooth Paste, and observe his signature is attached to each pot.

DR. CASTLE, 297 Broadway, one of the best dentifrice in the gums, and prevent all diseases of them. Chemits, the gums, and the clergy, recommend it as decidely uperior to every thing of the kind in use. Ask for Sherman's Compound Orris Tooth Paste, and observe his signature is attached to each pot.

DR. CASTLE, 297 Broadway, one of the best dentifrice in the test, but prevent the toothache, strengthen the gums, and the clergy, recommend it as decidely uperior to every thing of the kind in use. Ask for Sherman's Compound Orris Tooth Paste, and observe his signature is attached to each pot.

DR. CASTLE, 297 Broadway, one of the best dentifice in the testh, but he gums, and prevent all diseases of them. Chemits, beautiful the gums, and the clergy, recommend it as decidely uperior to every thing of the kind in use. Ask for Sherman's Compound Orris Tooth Paste, and observe his signature is attached to each pot.

DR. CASTLE, and the testh, but he you find the needful for all these grand upon the pence." and upon the pence." things? Dear Mrs. Crowder, how do you manage?"

Mrs. Crowder simpered, and cast a look of smiling contempt through the half-open door, into the shop, filled with drouthy customers. "The fool's pence! 'tis the FOOL'S PENCE that does it for us," she said. than usual, with the triumph she felt.

customers. George Manly, the carpenter, father. There are mothers who, from various who stood near the counter. Turning his causes, in rearing their sons, are deprived of the eyes upon those around him, he saw pale, are intended for the assistance of such mothers. sunken cheeks, inflamed eyes, and ragged garments. He then turned them upon the 1. Keep your boys by all means out of the streets. finery on my right.

PENCE ring in his ears.

"A glass of gin, ma'am, is what I was counter for many a long day."

his money to-night, and would not leave the loaves without it; but though he was cross and rough, he said mother was not to blame, that he was sure that you had been drinking away all the money; and when he was gone mother cried over her work. but she did not say anything. I did not age.

4. Take an interest in your children's enjoy-

hope ?" "No," said John, coloring; "I said, you

were a bad man! I said, bad, father!" "And they were bad words, I am sure," now bring me some coal from the box."

George looked at the face of his wife: and as he met the tender gaze of her mild ures they can find at home you thus shield them eyes now turned to him, he felt the tears from countless temptations. rise in his own. He rose up, and putting money into her hands, he said. "There are reading.—Children's books have been, of late money into her hands, he said, "There are my week's wages. Come, hold out both hands, for you have not got all yet. Lay a taste for reading. When the taste is once formit out for the best, as you always do. I ed, you will be saved all further trouble. Your

the pence of the poor could do towards importance, and is so beneficial in its results, not keeping up a fine house, and dressing out only upon the child, but upon the quietude and the landlord's wife and daughters, and when he thought of his own hard working, ness for books. Select some books of decidedly ness for books. uncomplaining Sarah, and his children in entertaining character, and encourage him for a want, and almost in rags, while he was sitting drinking, night after night, destroying find his interest riveted, and by a little attention, his health and strength; he was so struck avoiding as much as possible irksome constraint, with sorrow and shame, that he seemed to you may soon fix the habit permanently. come to himself at last. He determined, they are unwilling to devote time to their children. From that hour, never again to put the inBut there are no duties in life more imperious toxicating glass to his lips.

More than a year afterwards, one Sunday afternoon, as Mrs. Crowder of the Punch hazard. A good son is an inestimable treasure: Bowl, was walking with her daughters to language cannot speak his worth. A bad son is the tea gardens, they were overtaken by a about the heaviest calamity that can be endured violent shower of rain; and had become at on earth. Let the parent, then find time to "train least half-drenched, when they entered a up the child in the way he should go."

comfortable house distinctive the should go."

N. Y. Watchman. comfortable house, distinguished by its comforts and tidiness from all others near

it. Its good natured mistress and her two daughters did all they could to dry and wipe away the rain drops and mud splashes from the ladies' fine silk gowns, all drag-

wipe away the rain drops and mud splashes from the ladies' fine silk gowns, all draggled and soiled, and to repair, as far as possible, every mischief done to their dresses and persons.

When all had been done that could be done, and, as Miss Lucy said, they "began to look like themselves again," Mrs. Crowder, who was lolling in a large arm chair, and amusing herself by a stare at every one and everything in the room, suddenly started forward, and addressing herself to the master of the house, whose Bible and whose face had just caught her eye—"Why, my good man, we are old friends! I know your face, I'm certain; still there is some change in you, though I can't exactly say what it is."

EAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One acre of rich land, located three miles from town, in a healthy respectable vicinity; also a brick house with several rooms, a cellar and a garden well stocked with fruit trees of various kinds.

A desirable farm of 116 acres, with 70 in tillage, situated 25 miles from town upon a turppike road, in a healthy respectable vicinity; also a brick house with several rooms, a cellar and a parden well stocked with fruit trees of various kinds.

A desirable farm of 116 acres, with 70 in tillage, situated 25 miles from town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles from town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles from town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles from town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles from town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles from town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles from town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles from town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles form town upon a turppike road, in a upropike road, in a healthy and 25 miles from town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles form town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles form town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles form town upon a turppike road, in a healthy and 25 miles form town upon a turppike road, in a heal

"I used to be in ragged clothes and out of health," said George Manly smiling;
"now, thank God, I am comfortably clad,
July 9th 1842.

51-tf and in excellent health."

"But how is it," said Mrs. Crowder,

"Madam," said he, "I am sure I wish you Crowder. conversing with an obsequious words of yours first opened my eyes to my why, Mrs. Crowder, I really must say you have things in the first style! What elegant papering! what noble chairs! what relegant papering! what noble chairs! what a pair of fire screens! all so bright and fresh! Then, the elegant stone capings to your windows, and those beautiful French window frames! And you have been sending your daughters to the genteel
style: What ved, only this time last year. Look at them, if you please, now; for sweet, contented looks, and decent clothes, I'll match them with any man's wife and children. And now madam, I tell you, as you told a friend of yours one day last year—'tis the fool's went in the mouth, and safe dentrifice. It is warranted not to injure the teeth, but preserves them.

By using it regularly, it will remove that the fool's went in the mouth, and safe dentrifice. It is warranted not to injure the teeth, but preserves them.

By using it regularly, it will remove the teeth, but preserves them.

> Mrs. Crowder never recovered the customer she had lost .- South Lit. Mes.

Management of Boys. BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

A clergyman of much observation recently re And her voice rose more shrill and loud taught him, that if boys had a faithful and judithan usual, with the triumph she felt.

Cious mother, they were pretty sure to turn out

Her words reached the ear of one of her well, whatever might be the character of the

stately apartment; he looked through the door into the parlor, and saw lookingglasses, and pictures, and gilding, and fine yard, or permit them to visit those children of your friends with whom you are willing they should associate. But let it be an immutable law, in a sail k grown at here it was a state of the same at here. in a silk gown, at her piano; and he thought that they are not to rove the streets in freedom, to himself how strange it is! how curious, to play with whatever companions chance may that all this wretchedness on my left hand should be made to turn into all this rich finery on my right. Turn a boy loose into the "Well sir—and what's for you?" said to lounge at the corner of stores and stables, and the shrill voice which had made the FOOL's he will almost certainly be ruined. Therefore, at

all hazards, keep them out of the streets.

2. Do not allow your boys to play out of doors in "A glass of gin, ma'am, is what I was waiting for; but I think I've paid the last fool's pence that I shall put down on this harden the heart. You never see such a boy possessed of a gentle and modest deportment. He is Manly hastened home. His wife and his two little girls were seated at work.

They were thin and pale, really for want of food. The room looked very cheerless, and their free was a small each room. His wife and always forward, self-willed, unmanageable. There is always temptation in the darkness of the evening, to say and do things which he would not be willing to do in the open blaze of the day, The most judicious parents will never allow their They were thin and pale, really for want of food. The room looked verycheerless, and their fire was so small as hardly to be felt; yet the dullest observer would have been struck by the neatness that reigned.

It was a joyful surprise to them his returning so early that night, and returning sober and in good humor.

"Your eyes are weak to-night, wife," said George, "or else you have been crying. I'm afraid you work too much by candle light."

"His wife smiled and said, "working does not hurt my eyes;" and she beckoned to her little boy, who was standing apart, in a corner—evidently as a culprit.

"Why, John what's this I see?" said have been doing." John what's this I see?" said have been doing." John what's this I see?" said have been doing." John what's this I see?" said have been doing." John what's this I see?" said have been doing." John what's this of the tening to do in the open blaze of the day, The most judicious parents will never allow their the would not be willings which he would not be willing to do in the open blaze of the day, The most judicious parents will never allow their children to be out at such hours; consequently, The most judicious parents will never allow their children to be out at such hours; consequently, The most judicious parents will never allow their children to be out at such hours; consequently, The most judicious parents will never allow their children to be out at such hours; consequently, The most judicious parents will never allow their children to be out at such hours; consequently, The most judicious parents will never allow their children to be out at such hours; consequently, The most judicious parents will never allow their children to be out at such hours; consequently, The most judicious parents will never allow their children to be out at such hours; consequently, The most judicious parents will never allow their children to be out at such hours; consequently, The most judicious parents will never allow their children to be out at such hours; consequently, The lin

his father. "come and tell me what you have been doing." John was a plain spoken boy, and had a straight forward way.

He came up to his father, and looked in his face, and said, "The baker came for his money to-night, and would not leave them bring in the wood or the coal, to scour the knives, to make their own beds and to keep them in order. You may thus render them to keep them in order. You may thus render

dropping on her hands; and then I said bad ment.—A pleasant word, an encouraging smile, words; and mother sent me to stand in the words; and mother sent me to stand in the tionate boy for many an hour of weary work; and the word and the smile reach his heart, and make "Tell me what your bad words were, a more pliable gentle, mother-loving boy. How John," said his father; "not swearing, I often will a boy, with such a mother, work all the afternoon to build a play house, or a dove cote, cheered with the anticipated joy of showing it to he mother when it is done. And when he takes her hand, to lead her out and show her the evidence of his mechanical skill, how greatly can said his mother; "but you are forgiven; so his young spirit be gratified by a few words of enin the enjoyment of your children, by manifest

hope this will be a beginning of better doings on my part, and happier days on yours."

ed, you will be saved all further trouble. Your hope this will be a beginning of better doings on my part, and happier days on yours."

George told his wife, after the children own evenings. And you may have many hours of your groups to held that when he had that whe had own evening solitude enlivened by his readings.

Mr M E Marcock has used them in his family with a who as affection of the lungs. Wr M E Marcock has used them in his family with a who are afficiently and improving amusement for many rainy days and long evenings. And you may have many hours of your evenings. And you may have many hours of your own evening solitude enlivened by his readings.

Mr M E Marcock has used them in his family with a who are afficiently and in the with coughs, colds, or any affection of the lungs. Mr M E Marcock has used them in his family with a war afficient who are afficiently and who are afficiently and in the with coughs, colds, or any affection of the lungs. Mr M E Marcock has used them to all who are afficiently and who are afficientl George told his wife, after the children were gone to bed, that when he saw what The cultivation of this habit is of such immense

> than the careful culture of the minds and hearts of the immortals entrusted to our care. There are

Advertisements.

H. WALLBRIDGE.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL. Temperance House.

New York, recommends it as decidedly the best dentifrice he ever saw, and uses no other in his own family.

DR. ELLIOTT, the Oculist, corner of Broadway and Warten street, New York, uses no other preparation for the teeth, knowing from experience that nothing has ever been made to equal it.

No other dentrifice ever gave such perfect satisfaction, and none can ever be made to excel it. More than half a million of pots have been sold since its first introduction and no one has ever expressed anything but the most unqualified approbation. An article so uniformly liked, needs no other comment. no other comment.

For sale by GEO. F. THOMAS & CO. 147 Main st opposite Gazette office, Cincinnati.

2-tf

HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP.

THIS SOAP possesses virtues and properties found in no other. It is manufactured by a practical chemist. By washing the face and hands with this Soap every morning, it will make the skin as smooth and as soft as silk. It removes tan, pimples, and blemishes; and those who have used it for shaving, give it the preference to all other kinds.

who have used it for shaving, give it the preference to all other kinds.

It being made of Chloride of Soda, makes it a very disinfecting article. If those who are afflicted with offensive breath, would first wet a soft tooth brush, and then pass it over this soap, and rub the teeth and gums therewith every morning, it will cure the scurvy in the gums, and prevent the teeth from rotting and aching, preserve the enamel, and cure the offensive breath.

It is a very superior article for washing and cleaning sores and wounds, and preparing the flesh to heal. Mothers should not be without this soap; by washing children therewith, it prevents sore ears, and many cutaneous disorders. It is believed that should the body be well washed all over with this soap once a week, it would prevent many diseases to which the human frame is subjected, It has proved to be the best article in use for removing grease, paint, tar, &c. from linen, cotton, and woollen goods. Ruffles and handkerchiefs, which have been long lain by and become yellow, by being washed with this soap, will become snow white.

A supply of this valuable Soap just received by GEO. F. THOMAS & CO. 147 Main street, opposite Cincinati Gazette office.

TO THE WHOLE WORLD!

We ask the serious attention of every man, woman and child in the United States, to what will prove to be the MOST VALUABLE DISCOVERY EVER MADE, a

iscovery that only requires to be known to be appre DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES Are the best medicine in the world.

Query: Why? Simply because they are the most efficacious, the cheapest, and the pleasantest to take. What are they? They are a combination of the most approved remedies in the whole medical kingdom, and so prepared in doubte refined sugar as to make them as pleasant to the taste as the best cream candy; children will eat them with a widthy: besides they are more convenient than any other avidity; besides they are more convenient than any other medicine; they are put up in a single form of a Lozenge, so that a few may be put in the pocket and eaten at pleasure. There has never been a single instance in which they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. The MEDICAL FACULTY warmly approve of them.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the sufest, most sure and effectual remedy for Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.

Mr John Starkey, cured of cough of eighteen months' standing, supposed to be a settled consumption, by these Lozenges, when the physicians could do nothing for him.

Mr Charles W Perkins was cured of a severe cough and old of three months' standing, by half a box of the Loz

Rev Mr Hancock has used them in his family with inva

Mr James W Hale gard some to a frient who had dot enjoyed a night's sleep for several weeks, being every few minutes attacked with such a distressing cough, as almost to take away his life. The Lozenges made him raise easy, and enabled him to sleep well at night. He had tried every thing he heard of, and nothing else afforded the least relief—another instance of saving a fellow-being from lan untimely grave. an untimely grave.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,
Proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible; the only a certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with dushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, flushes of heat over the surface of the body, slight chills or shiverings, heed-ache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming; sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue, nausea, squeamishness, voracious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, itching in the anus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Dr Galen Hunter knew a child that was cared of fits by these Lozenges, after three years' suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them.

Mr John R Wood gave them to his child, and they SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR, OR HEADACHE LOZENGES

LOZENGES

Give immediate relief in nervous or sick Headache, palpitations of the heart, lowness of spirits, despondency, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, bowel or summer complaint, fainting, oppression or sense of sinking of the chest, cholic, spasms, cramps of the stomach or bowels, hysterical affections and all nervous diseases, drowsiness through the day and wakefulness at night; cholera or cholera morbus, diserrhess, lassitude or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth. Used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

John M Moore, Esq. Editor of the Brother Jonathan, was cured of a severe headache in six minutes by three of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against himJoseph B Nones, Esq. Vice-President of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, has suffered for years with

Real Estate for Sale or Exchange for a City property.

A N excellent brick and frame house in Springfield Clark County. This house contains 12 rooms, a hall, a dairy a store room, a cellar and a porch. The lot is 115 by 99 feet, and has smoke wood and carriage houses; also a stable and a garden well planted with fruit trees, Likewise several other houses and stores in that town will be exchanged for good city property and a few thousand dollars in cash given for the difference.

Eligible Salt works with 350 acres of land situated 10 miles from Athens and 4 from the Canal. There are 100 acres of imperior bottom in cultivation, and 250 of hill land in timber.

in timber.

There is a valuable coal mine which comprises 200 acres; there are also salt wells, that furnish excellent water free from lime and magnesia, 2 furnaces, I steam engine, several salt houses, and dwellings for workmen. The salt is superior to any made in the west, being pure and white.—The works are in full operation. This property will be sold low for cash, or bartered for real estate in or near the

Apply to THOMAS EMERY. Estate and money Agent No. 11 East Fourth Street.

THE STATE OF OHIO SS.

HAMILTON COUNTY SS.

LL persons interested will the notice that on the 29th day of June, 1842, Catharine Doran sued out of The Superior Court of Cincinnati, within and for said County, against Sylvia Keelon, a writ of Domestic Attachment in assumpsit, for the sum of one hundred and thirty one dollars and sixty five cents; which writ has been duly returned "Executed."

ne dollars und sacy ...
eturned "Executed."
(Attest) DAN'L GANO, Clerk, S. C. C.
Cincinnati July 11th, 1842.
Bryant & Chapin, Esq'rs. Att'ys.

Farms for Sale.

A GOOD FARM, of 80 acres, situated 12 miles from town, near to a turnpike road, having 60 acres in tillage, an excellent new brick house 40 by 42 ft. with 6 rooms, a large cellar, and 2 porches; also a frame barn, a good well, a cistern, a stable, a run, several springs, and a small orchard of 50 to 60 apple trees. The land consists of rich bottom and upland. It is a good and cheap farm.

farm.

A Farm, of 29 or 66 acres, 4 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with one half in culture, the rest in wood. The improvements consist of a frame house with 9 rooms, a hall, and a cellar; also a frame barn, and a garden with fruit trees. Apply to

THOMAS EMERY, Estate & Money Agent, 11 East Fourth st.

HE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 178 Reams doub. med. Fine S. royal Fine med. Imperial. Ruled cap and post. Plai 500 " Wrapping paper as'd. 100 Gro. Bonnet boards.

JAMES H. SPEER.

The subscriber respectfully solicits cattle-breeders, graziers and drovers to call at his farm one mile west of Columbus on the National Road, and examine his Durham Stock. Having incurred great expense in procuring the best imported cattle, and having for several years, paid strict attention to the improvement of his stock, he is now prepared to please the most fastidious. He offers for sale, at low prices, fifty half-bred and fifty thorough bred heifers and cows, and a large number of young bulls. He is prepared, also, to sell or purchase mules from one to three years old. MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT. Franklinton, July, 1842.

MANSION HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merchants Traders, and Travelers generally of the Miami Valley and its vicinity, that he still continues at the above old established stand; (havng a lease for a term of years) where he will happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells communicating to the Bar from each apartment.

A general reading room is attached. Also n extensive stable, which is under the care of an experienced person. He returns his thanks to the public, for the ery liberal patronage recently bestowed, and

hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of their favors, "and to make it truly a business house for the Valley and its vicinity." Board \$1 per day. ROB. F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and end bills to Mansion House.

To Housekeepers. TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

NEW LINEN GOODS, just received from Auction.
4-4 Housewife Irish Linen, superior make. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings. Damask Table Cloths, all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a full assortment of DRY GOODS, of all descriptions, which will be cold at low prices.

N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada.

Notice-Milk-Milk.

E are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this city with milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names to the office of the Philanthropist.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE

The Subscriber, having became the proprietor of the Philanthropist, solicits the patronage of the friends of FREE DISCUSSION. As a temperate and independent journous of them.

Mr John R Wood gave them to his child, and they brought away the worms by thousands.

Dr Zabriskie has used them in over 700 cases, some of them of the most alarming character, and always with the greatest success.

Beajamin F. Goodspeed has used the sead of the subscriber of the greatest success.

greatest success.

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